REGINA, N. W. T., August 1 .- More evidence was taken in Riel's trial yesterday. Some in favor of his insanity and some in rebuttal, closed the case for the defense. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Riel's counsel, made an eloquent speech, alleging justification, urging extenuating circumstauces, and winding up with an allusion to his insane condition. Afterward Riel addressed the Court. Before speaking he turned his eyes upward and prayed fervently for a few minutes. He then

YOUR HONORS-GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY -It would be easy for me to-day to play in-sanity, because of the natural excitement caused by my trial. The excitement would cause a nature like mine to be far from calm, but I hope by the help of God to retain calm. ness. The jury will see by the papers that I am inclined to be religious, but I trust that my religious actions will not be thought in-

Turning his eyes heavenward and crossing his hands frequently, he said: Oh, my God, help me through the grace of he divine influence of Jesus Christ. Oh, my God, bless me; bless the honorable Court; bless the honorable Judge; bless my good lawyers, who have come 700 leagues to try and save my life; bless the lawyers of the Court, because they have done, I am sure, what they thought their duty, and they have shown a fairness which I did not expect. Oh, my God, bless all those who are around me through the grace of Jesus Christ, our Savior Change the curiosity of the people who are around me lato calm interest. Amen.

Riel then said his mother, who gave him birth forty years ago, had taken care of him and nursed him. He had another mother-the Northwest-whom he loved, and whom he was sure would not kill him more than his earthly mother did. He next proceeded to talk about grievances, and showed how he came back to this country to benefit the halfbreeds alone. He was speaking in English and would try and do his best to be understood. He would yet be justified. He sought to bring about practical results, and when he was dead, which might be soon, he hoped his spirit would yet bring about practical results. He spoke strongly about the papers found at Batouche, which he said were his own writings, and which would yet justify him. If released he trusted the Crown would return them to him. For the past ten years he had believed he had a mission to perform. He believed still, with the help of God, he was performing that mission in the criminal dock. He had waited patiently for years for an opportunity to perform it. The late Archbishop Bourget said that he (Riei) had a mission to accomplish. He no narrow views. Archbishop Bourget wrote it, and he hoped the Crown had a copy of it. As long as British justice prevailed, he knew that God would take care of him. When Middleton was at Batoche, and the bullets and shells were flying about his head thicker than mosquitoes, he was protected, and it was nothing but God's benediction that preserved him. When General Middleton and Captain Young were giving evidence as to his insanity, he felt that God was blessing him. He blessed the Crown's lawyers for breaking down the evidence of Dr. Roy to the effect that he was insane. It was justification and proved that he was not insane, as claimed. Even if condemned and hanged he would have the satisfaction of knowing that the world did not believe him in sane. Notin wanted him to make a bargain to renounce his American citizenship, but Riel refused, as he believed it would be of advantage to him. The agitation in the Northwest would have been constitutional if the Metis had not been attacked. The Court had not found out the facts of the attack. He denied antipathy to the police. He had never sald one word against the police in his whole career. He respected them. It is because be was libeled for fifteen years that he did not believe himself something. By the grace of God he was the founder of Manitoba. The whites were the pioneers of civilization, but had brought demoralization amongst the In-

"Don't be offended," said Riel; "ladies, don't be offended; the clergy will

cure the evil." As to the evidence that he had called Archbishop Tache a thief, he explained that the Archbishop had taken property from a widow to make a road and close her out. Tache was his great benefactor, but he (Riel) had read in Scripture: "Oh ye! Pharisees who make long prayers?" He was proud that he had the manliness to stand up and denounce such an action, even if committed by such a dignitary.

the jurors were blubbering, as were also some of the ladies in the court. The jury then retired, but a verdict will not likely be reached soon.

## FINDINGS APPROVED.

The Finding in the Wales Court Martial Approved by Secretary Whitney-Culpa-

bly Inefficient, But Not Dishonest. WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1 .- Secretary Whitney has indorsed the findings of the naval court-martial which tried Medical Director Wales, who was charged with culpable inefficiency in the performance of his duty, and neglect of duty while acting as Surgeon-General of the Navy. The court found Dr. Wales guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to be suspended from rank and duty for five years on furlough pay, and to retain his present number in his grade during that period. Secretary Whitney, in expressing his approval of the seatence, says: "No dishonest or corrupt act of motive involving any breach of personal integrity on the part of Medical Director Philip S. Wales, as Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, was alleged against him, nor is there any evidence in the record which would have justified such a charge or which tends to cast any reflection upon his personal honesty. It is equally proper, however, to remark that the charges of culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty and neglect of duty are fully sustained by the evi-

## Yachting Festivities.

BAR HARBOR. ME., July 31 .- Jay Gould says that he is having so pleasant a time that he will remain longer than he anticipated. The yacht Atalanta was the scene of festivities yesterday afternoon, from seventy to one hundred of the most distinguished guests in the place being on board. The guests comprised three parties-one, that of Mrs. Isaac Howe, of New York; the second that of Alfred Conkling, of New York, and the third was arranged for Mrs. Beach, of Washington, by Alsop Leffingwell. All were delighted with their reception.

# His Opportunity.

NEW YORK, August 1.- Inere appears to be but little chance of an agreement between Michael E. Hirsch, of Point Pleasant, O., the present owner of the house in which General Grant was born, and Mr. James J. Coogan, who con-ceived the idea of purchasing the old house and presenting it to this city, to be placed in one of the parks. Mr. Hirsch's latest price was \$10,000; Mr. Coogan, in reply offered \$5,000 cash. No answer has yet been received. It is evident Mr. Hirsch fully appreciates the fact that there is only one house in which General Grant was born. As a house, \$200 or \$300 would buy the old home.

THEIR GREAT TROUBLE.

The Republican Disposition to Vapor About the Southern Outrage Issue. The great difficulty in the attempt of the managers of the Republican party to run it in the next or any other campaign upon the Southern outrage issue is their disposition to vapor about it. They find it impossible to lay down any positive, distinct and vigorous proposition with the slightest practical mean-

Suppose the evils and wrongs of which they complain are as great and grievous, say, as burglary is in Detroit and other cities, how do they propose

to remedy it? Well, says the Cincinnati Commercial, one of the most ardent of them, "we think the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment would become a hopeful task, and it would not be impracticable to reduce representation in States where there has been the unconstitutional disfranchisement of a race-in some States of the majority of the people-by reason of color and previous condition of servi-

But the Fifteenth Amendment has not been passed since the Republican party went out of power. It was in existence under several Republican Congresses and under Presidents Grant, Hayes. Garfield and Arthur. If the Democrats won the last election by a non-enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment it was because Republican Presidents and Republican Congresses failed either from power or inclination to enforce it. How can a new Republican President and a new Republican Congress do what three or four previous Presidents and Congresses have repeatedly failed to

Under Republican Congresses and under Republican Presidents burglaries have been committed in Detroit. These Presidents and Congresses have been unable or unwilling to prevent them. Burglaries continue to be committed under Cleveland's Administration. Acble Republicans, a Republican Prest dent and a Congress ought, therefore, to be elected. Then the prevention of burglary "would be a hopeful task." For there is just as much reason for supposing that Logan would suppress burglary in 1889 as for believing that

Haves did it in 1879. Of course it will be said that burglary is different from disfranchisement, because one is an offense against State law, the other against a National law. But, even when that is admitted, the neglect of previous Republican Administrations to treat disfranchisement different from burglary still remains to be explained. But, so far as the fifteenth is concerned, is it very different in its

The Fifteenth Amendment relates to conduct of States in abridging or denying the right to vote to any citizen "on oes this? If any State has done so, under a Republican Administration, why has not that Administration enforced the amendment? If no State has done so how can the present Democratic Administration enforce an amendment that has not been violated? How can a Republican Administration to be elected hereafter enforce an amendment which has not been disobeyed but

remains intact and undisputed? If there are any United States statutes relating to the violation of the elective franchise of citizens a Republican Administration with all its officials have long been charged with the duty of enforcing the severe penalties for their violation. If they have not succeeded it is because they have not wanted to enforce them, or because they can not enforce them. Why should the Republicans demand of a Democratic Administration fulfillment of a task to which the Republican Administrations have been unequal. Why should they ask that a Democratic Administration give place to another Republican Administration in order to attempt a task which was not fulfilled when the Republicans

had the power and opportunity? If the National Government can not suppress the crime of disfranchisement any better than it can the crime of burglary, then it is plain that it makes no difference, so far as either of those crimes is concerned, whether a Republican or Democratic Administration is in power; and, therefore, it is as fair to say and expect that the next Republican Administration will "enforce the Fifteenth Amendment" in every way different from what it is now enforced, as to say and expect that it will enforce the laws against burglary. - Detroit Free Press.

## RETROSPECTIVE.

The Good Work Accomplished by the Administration. The Democratic Administration is now over four months in office, and it has already accomplished a vast amount of work, not the least being the clearing away the debris of misgovernment and corruption left in all the departments by its predecessor. The expression, "cleansing the Augean stables," which was so frequently heard during the Presidential canvass, has proved to be something more than a mere campaign cry. The "stables" were found to be fouler than even the most imaginative Democratic orator pictured to his hearers, and the task of cleansing them was one that would have daunted less resolute men than those President Cleveland selected for his Cabinet. They found the Government so permeated with evidences of swindling and corruption, that it seemed a hopeless task to attempt to reform it without applying heroic remedies. Nevertheless, the President and his Cabinet did not hesitate a moment, but applied themselves to their great work of reform with astonishing vigor and unremitting zeal. For a man who was contemptuousconducting the affairs of such a vast are good American citizens, and as Government, President Cleveland has displayed marvelous ability, super-human energy and an insight into human character and affairs of state litical and perfectly legitimate neceswhich seems almost incredible.

He found in Washington a Republican ring, consolidated by years of misgovernment, and apparently immovabold by long continued immunity that | the State campaign. Would our esbold by long continued immunity that the State campaign. There was a pieroing shriek, a they stoutly resisted the application of them? Is it Rochester logic that there tame and complicated bookkeeping and complicated bookkeeping tame and complete ta served to hide corruption and disreputable practices. This system was swept away at once from the departments and simpler and honester methods substituted. Fraud which had been so long concealed was unearthed, and every office underwent a thorough process of disinfection. The pension frauds, which were eating away the very vitals of the Government, were removed from the rolls by General Black and the bureau made what it was intended to be, for the benefit of those

try and not for the flock of harpies that had been long fattening on the soldiers'

In the Land Office, Commissioner Sparks found an organized system of robbery which would have, in course of time, disposed of what was left of the entire public domain to foreign corporations without any reference to the rights of honest settlers. In the Agricultural Bureau, Commissioner Coleman was embarrassed by the discovery that the immaculate Dr. Loring, his predecessor, had squandered all the appropriation in sorghum seed and other useless materials. The Postmaster-General has succeeded in weeding out of his department professed partisans who fregarded their positions as mere rewards for their services during political campaigns. He has made such reductions in the expenses of his office that Star-route frauds are rendered impossible for the future, and instead of dishonest postmasters he will have an efficient, reliable working force. He has also effectually checkmated the schemes of those who hoped to draw a nice sum from the Treasury in the shape of steamship mail subsidies.

In the Treasury Department the reduction of expenses has been most notable, and the death-blow has been given to custom-house frauds and internal revenue swindles. Thorough business men have replaced the professed politicians of the Republican regime, and simpler and more intelligible methods of accounts have been introduced. The reforms which have taken place in the Navy Department are of the most comprehensive kind, and that they were sadly needed the Mare Island navyvard and Dolphin scandals bear sufficient evidence. The Attorney-General has disposed of the unnecessary burdens in the shape of sinecures and useless offices with which the Republicans had overloaded his department. Secretary Endicott rid the capital of the young officers who considered that they could best serve their country in the capacity of escorts to ladies and hangers-on in salons. The diplomatic servcording to the logic of the irreconcila- ice has been raised to a standard of efficiency by Secretary Bayard, and made more serviceable and practical. Those who complain that the work of reform has not been swift enough should bear in mind the vastness of the undertaking. The Democratic Administration has had to deal with difficulties which, at first sight, appeared insurmountable, and it deserves the highest praise for the amount of work it has accomplished in the short space of four months. The results of this work are already apparent .- Albany Argus.

#### THE RIGHT OF OFFICE. Every Live American Entitled to Be Partisan.

The masses of the American people do not want office. They prefer to be farmers, merchants, lawyers, editors, mechanics or follow ers of almost any other honest vocation to holding office. Nor do they care whether account of his race, color or previous their postmaster is a Republican or a Demo-condition of servitude." What State crat. But they do want and mean to have their postmaster is a Republican or a Demodiversions of official energy into partisan channels, its periodical overturning of business, its demoralizing influence on the civil service of the country, swept away.-Rochester

> The masses of the American people do want office. The average man wants it for himself, or if not for himself for his brother, his cousin or his uncle. He certainly does not object to office and to possession of the influence that office controls. He has as much right to office and its duties and its influence and its salary as anybody else. Office was created for his benefit. But for his interest in office, little and big-not necessarily for the sake of the emoluments of office, but perhaps for the rea-son that he can hold office well and for the benefit of his fellow-citizens-he would lose the interest in politics which is the groundwork of this system of Government. We are a political people, and when the people become indifferent to politics it will be time change the system and adopt the old proposition that the few are capable to fill office and the many are not. It follows naturally that they do care whether their postmaster is a Republican or Democrat. Every live American is a partisan, as he should be. Every man proposes that his party shall get all that belongs to it. Let us even admit it is due to party organization that this should be the ease—for the fact that a man is an office-holder ought not to make him a political or any other kind of nondescript; but, beyond that, it is due to the personal gratification of the partisan whose principles have won in a fair contest. It does not follow, of course, that the office will be badly administered. There are just as good men in one party as in the other. It is the tangible evidence of party success which is the due of every voter, and with the idea uppermost that the administration of the office must be honest and able it would be exceedingly improper to withhold it. There is proportionately as much interest in the small post-office as in the larger one and in the still greater office, and it will be a sorry day for this country when that interest ceases. Beyond this, it is honorable to be a partisan or a politician; and, melancholy as it may be to the believer in a political millennium, it is just that the party which wins should assume the financial reward as well as the partisan

What does our esteemed contemporary mean by "the spoils system?" If we admit that office-holding is spoils-holding we adopt a term that is meant to be objectionable, and argue that office-holding, or perhaps we should say office-getting, is bad. Well, if it is bad for one partisan it is bad for another partisan. Are we to adopt the proposition that office-keeping is honorable and office-getting is not? Is there not, moreover, as much rascality in the effort to keep in as in the effort to get in, and is it not as hard to circumvent the one as to destroy the other? The Rochester Herald would ly spoken of by the Republicans, as | make the office-holder a mummy and lacking in experience and incapable of the office-seeker a scoundrel; but both such they will have their way.

The "periodical overturning of business" is not an evil-it is rather a posity, and it does good. Whether it is good or otherwise, however, it is not the filling of the subordinate offices that overthrows business. It is the Na-The spoilsmen had become so tional campaign and, to some extent, them, for the reason that "business" likely to be annoyed by them? If there must be National changes would it be well to draw the line at the President, leaving the old Cabinets in power -and would it not be well to stop the

Congressional contest, too? The toes of the Rochester contemporary have got where its heels ought to be. It would advance backward. It yearns for the kingdom. It does not believe in the popular vote or the averwho risked their lives for their coun- age American partisan .- N. Y. Graphic.

A MEDICAL CAPSULERY. Some Curious Facts About a Large Bust

riess Which Is Little Known.

An old-fashioned, unpretentious looking house, which sets back from the sidewalk on a comparatively unfrequented portion of one of the downtown streets, is occupied by a manufactory whose goods are known throughout the civilized world, and to his royal highness has often been rehave become indispensable to the med- marked.—St. Paul Herald. ical profession. It is a medical capsulery. For nearly fifty years it has occupied this old building; and the sign that contains the firm's name is so old and weather-beaten that its paint is completely worn off, leaving only the faint outlines of the original lettering. "Yes, we make gelatine capsules here," said the proprietor to a reporter, "and though you may not think it, lifetime!"-N. Y. Independent. in this old building and another that we occupy, the capacity of our factory exceeds million capsules a day. There in the air and shake and gesticulate are only three firms in this country that give their time to the exclu- the puzzled instructor. Chorus: "Yei s ve manufacture of gelatine capsules. Great improvements have been made in these little but most important articles to all sick persons, and now by the'r use people can take the most nauseous compounds free from either taste or smell. We make capsules of all sizes, round and oblong, from the very small article which only holds a drop of liquid to the large oblong one, the size of a dynamite cartridge almost, which can hold an ounce. This latter is only used for horses and large animals, but it is a great thing for them, as it does away with the old-fashioned method of administering medicine to animals by pouring it from a bottle. and almost breaking the animal's jaw in the operation.'

"When were capsules first thought of?" was asked. "Mr. A. Mathes, of Paris, may be considered their inventor. He obtained a patent for the exclusive right of manufacturing them about seventy years ago. In 1836 the founder of this house began their manufacture in this city. Within the last twenty-five years empty capsules have been introduced and have proved most acceptable for administering powders and med cines which irritate the throat or injure the teeth. Of course the value of the ready-filled capsules depends entirely upon the honesty of the manufacturer, for the capsules being closed they can not be as easily examined as ready test as to purity, and impure and adulterated ingredients are as easily put into them as pure material. In this way the public has been duped by unprincipled parties, and often a distrust awakened injurious to the universal use of capsules.'

"Do you send your capsules out of the United States?" "Oh, yes. We have a large trade in Mexico, Cuba, South America, and

even in China and Japan. The manuof late years that no influence of climate can deter orate their quality, and they hold good for any length of time, though of course they must be properly cared for. They are made with a hard which contain from a dozen to one thousand .- N. Y. Mail and Express.

### THE REBELLION.

Immensity of the Work of Collecting the Records of the Late War.

The publication of the official records of the war of the Rebellion is steadily going on, and the nineteenth volume has just been issued. When completed it is expected that the number of volumes will have reached eighty, and these will comprise the full official records of the Confederate and Union Armies during the late war. It is not easy to comprehend the immensity of the work which the publication of these records entails. An average of thirty men are kept busy copying manuscript, reading proof, and indexing from one year's end to the other, and there? Do you want to smash it?" at the present rate it is expected that they will publish five or six volumes a the other, quietly. year. The work is done in a fine old mansion west of the White bled the fat man. 'Long, awkward House, which has been used by the Government for years, and which is now wholly devoted to this work. The files of papers are brought here from the War Department in wheel-barrows and carefully searched and the matter needed copied by pen. It takes about a peck of manuscript to make one volume of the official record. Each volume contains on an average | but just as the train started one of the 1,000 pages of printed matter or about 3,000 pages of closely written foolscap. door and pushed a lady into the com-An ordinary foolscap page of the record eats up about 200 words, so that a volume would contain 600,000 words. And the whole publication will contain the immense amount of 48,000,000 People like you ought to be made into words. Estimating each foolscap page as covering one and one-half square | weak-hearted, knock-kneed. Bah! feet of space-not a large estimate, I | Ever see a giant with the colic? Ho think-the manuscript used to complete ho! Pantomines ain't in it. I saw one this history will cover 360,000 square feet of space if it were lad out with the space, outsize one. Twas at the seasons edges of its sheets touch ng one another in close patchwork. And as an acre is less than 44.000 square feet, it would cover more than eight acres of ground, Spose he meant to break the colic in and leave paper to spare.

The work on the record in regard to accuracy is wonderfully complete. Every name, whether that of private soldier or Major-General, must be spelled right and its proper initials given. A single name often consumes days of research and is found at the end to be far different from the one it was originally supposed to be. The indexing is very complete and full of labor. The card system is used in the work, and the third part of volume thirteen took alone 12,376 index cards. The work of printing the record is done by the Government Printing Office, and the men in charge of preparing the manuscript tell me there is another volume which should have been out before this. This record of the rebellion embraces both the official papers of the North and of the South, of the Union and Confederate armies. It will, when it is completed, disclose many unknown facts of history, and will form the most valuable historical reference book that has ever been oublished about any war or any period.
-Washington Cor. Cleveland Leader.

-An interesting estimate of the deep would give that many square inches; 1,728 cubic inches make one cubic foot. Rain one inch deep would give 3,630 cubic feet. A cubic foot of water weighs 62½ pounds; 2,000 make a ton. This will give 226,875 pounds, or 113 tons and 875 pounds to the acre. of rain one inch deep .- Chicago Trib

-A new industry in Portland is the making of cigar boxes from Oregon lumber, instead of the imported Spanish cedar.

PITH AND POINT.

-The bee can draw twenty times its own weight. So can the porous plas-

-When a man's mind recovers from state of confusion, he doesn't necessarily die, but he ends his daze. - Texas Siftings. -It is said that the Prince of Wales

never carries a purse. Our resemblance -A woman pointed an old pistol at a tramp and blazed away until she shot a calf worth \$35. The tramp is tickled

to think she didn't aim at the calf .-

Exchange. -An Irishman, hearing of a friend who had a stone coffin made for himself, exclaimed: "Faith, that's good Sure an' a stone coffin 'ud last a man a

-A female teacher in a public school was amazed the other day by seeing a the production of one perfect forest of juvenile hands fly up wildly. "What do you want?" queried hair's fallin' off." - Chicago Tribune.

-Two Troy men have invented a machine that will make 1,500,000 matches an hour. The thing should be in great demand at the fashionable watering-places this summer. It is just what mothers and marriageable daughters have been looking for .- Trog Times.

-"My son." said a fond father to his little son whom he had been punishing, by the use of a rod, for the first time; "my son, I hope this has taught you a good lesson." "Yes, pa," the little fellow sobbingly replied. 'it's taught me that it's better to give than to receive."-Life.

-Facetious Party (the local lawver who likes to have a joke with his client)—"I say, Pat, suppose the Devil were suddenly to appear now, which of us would he take first, d'ye think?" Pat-"Me, of course; for sure he knows he can have your honor at any time,

bad luck to him."-Boston Post. -Her head was pillowed on his breast, and looking up in a shy way she said: "Do you know, dear George that—" "You mean dear James, think," he interrupted, smiling fondly at her mistake. "Why, yes, to be sure. How stupid I am! I was thinking this is Wednesday evening .- N. Y.

-"O, say, ma!" exclaimed a bright little girl at the Hoffman House while other medicines which are open to a at dinner, "hasn't that man over there got awful big ears?" "Hush, child! the gentleman might hear you," cautioned the mother. "Well, ma," torted the precocious youngster, "if he couldn't hear me with those ears he ought to haul 'em down."-N. Y. Jour-

-An old country gentleman returning home rather late, discovered a yokel with a lantern under his kitchen window, who, when asked his business there, stated he had only come a courting. "Come a what?" said the irate gentleman. "A courting, sir. I'se courting Mary." "It's a lie! What do you want a lantern for? 1 never used one when I was a young man.' "No, sir?" was the yokel's reply; "! and soft material, and come in boxes didn't think yer 'ad judging by the missis."-Argonaut.

### A MAN OF NO WEIGHT. An Incident in an English Railway Car-

riage. There were seven of us in the compartment of an English railway carriage when the train started from the station. In one corner sat a man, long legged, tall and lean. At the next station three more travelers entered. These filled the compartment. Opposite the tall man, a short, fat man took his seat. "Wish to goodness you'd move your knees," sa d the fat man, petulantly. "Certainly," said the tall man, as he proceeded to stick his feet under the seat opposite.

"Stop! stop!" yelled the fat man "Didn't you see me put my bandbox "I didn't see you put it there," said

"Well, you ought to, then," grumgiants that can't see ought not to travel. Hate giants, at least, half giants; regular old-fashioned giants, ten feet high and five feet wide, were all right, but they didn't want to travel by train.

The tall man looked at the speaker mildly and sighed. At the next station no one got out, railway officials opened the carriage

partment. The tall man immediately

stood up and gave the lady his seat. "Just what I thought," said the fat man. "Now you can't stand upright. two men. What's the use of giantsside. He doubled himself over a railing—feet touched ground on one side, head the other. I was watching him. two, and tackle one-half at a time. Up comes a bobby-says he: Them your clothes? Take 'em home; musta't

hang your wardrobe out here to The tall man again gazed on the faman, with a sigh. Then he put a deal of himself out of the window, leaning with his elbows at the bottom of the

"That I decidedly object to," cried the fat man, hotly. "Here you are, stopping up all ventilation and giving us about half a camel in the carriage,' and he commenced to pound away at the half camel's hind legs. The other half came in with a sigh: "I wish I could please you.'

"But you can't," said the fat man testily, "and you can't help it. You're nuisance in a crowd, in a theater, in church, in fact, everywhere. And ret you're only show, you know; no weight, solidity or substantiality. Look at me! It's us short, tough people that do the work of the world. You've no weight, sir; no weight."

"He says I've no weight!" murmured the tall man, wearily; and he dropped like a waterspout into the fat man's There was a pieroing shriek, a

less-looking countenance in the corner to assure me that its owner had found the long man carried a good deal of weight with him when he sat down suddenly. - Cor. Detroit Free Press.

-Fifteen tons of grasshoppers. comprising, it is estimated, 60,000,000 separate insects, were captured at the Natoma vineyard, near Folsom. Cal., by drawning in the irrigating ditches.

-A dude has been defined in an Atlanta court as "a fellow who is mashed on himself."

FROG AND OX. (Æsop considered.) A quiet, inoffensive frog,
Who dwelt within a marshy bog,
Sat by its side one day.
The farmer's heavy brindle bull,
With meadow-grasses fairly full,
Happened to pass that way.

To him, the frog, in tones polite, Remarked: "I do not think it right For you to interfere.

This bog does not belong to you.

You have an ample pasture, too, So why do you come here?"

The bull replied, loud bellowing:
"You little, speckled, spotted thing!
I can not see your right
To question me in any way.
If you should chance to grow, some day,
As big as me, you might." But," said the frog, "I'm not a fool.

Although I've never been to school

I've learned a thing or two.
My little 'speckied, spotted' skin
Was never meant to hold within So great a thing as you. Though large as you I may not be, I still can do, as you shall see, Some things which you can not." And, saying this, the happy frog Dove deep into the marshy bog And vanished from the spot.

When Æsop made his frog explode, He meant to barricade the road To over-high ambition; But, hardly meant, I think, to say Twas wrong to try, in proper way, To better your condition.

'Twas merely as a warning to A certain class of people who Attempt to put on airs.

They climb and climb toward the top,
But, when they're almost there, they stop And tumble down the stairs. -Robert S. Talcott, in Golden Days.

### A HELPING HAND.

Jack's and Robert's Difficulties, and Hov They Helped One Another. "If you can not keep up with this class you had better go into a lower

The country schoolmaster spoke harshly, and Robert Gates' heart sank lower than before, if that were possible. He was the biggest boy in his class now, and how could he bear the shame of going among boys still smaller?

But there was no denying the fact that the master had had a great deal of trouble with him, and that it did seem as though he were hopelessly dull. Mr. Hardy delighted in figures. To be bright at figures, he thought, insured a boy for success through life. Every boy who came to him was tried by the one test, and if he failed in that he had no opportunity of showing whether he was bright at anything else. So Robert, whose talents did not lie

in figures, was having just the hard tug at school, which, if well endured, wise men tell us, gives the discipline which makes the best and noblest men. He had struggled through the miseries of notation, numeration, addition, subtraction and multiplication, each of which had been a separate hill of difficulty to done about it. him. And now long division stood up before him like a dead, blank wall. There was no getting around it, no getting under it-he must climb to the top. The boys were dismissed, leaving the

school-house with a whoop and a rushall but Robert, who, with his book and his slate, slowly walked away. A cheery-faced boy stopped and looked back at him, then ran to him, saying: "I'll give you a lift, Bob--"Come on, Jack Brand," shouted

half a dozen voices. "I can't come now," he replied. "We're going to make up the baseball club, and you'll lose your place. We're going to put you in for pitcher.' "You'd better go," said Robert. "I

hate to have you miss the fun." "Never mind," said Jack, heartily. "I've plenty of time for fun yet. See here, now-let's go out behind the old barn and cipher away at your examples for awhile.'

They settled themselves on a grassy slope in the quiet of one of the rare days of early June, and Robert opened his book with a heavy sigh.

"It's a perfect tangle to me," he said, with a rueful shake of the head, thinking of the days in which he had watched the slow placing and working of the examples on the blackboard. The why and wherefore of the curved lines had never dawned upon him, the guessing how many times it would "go" and then setting down a figure, and the long straggling column of figures gyrating off to the right and finally ending in nothing, so far as he could see, was a fearful piling up of mysteries. "Why," he went on, "I can't even remember which is divisor and which is dividend when he questions me about the rules.'

"Oh, that's easy enough if you only think a moment," laughed Jack. "The divisor's a thing you do something with. This way now-mower, a thing you mow with. Reaper, a thing you reap with. Divisor, a thing you divide with -don't you see?"

"Why, yes, of course I do, now you give me something to remember by." to conquer the difficulties of the process before them, and it was fortunate that Jack was blessed with the gift of pa-tience, for days passed before Robert could see anything in it except a huge and frightful puzzle. The shouts of the boys at play came to them from a distance, but no sound more disturbing than the soft whisper of the summer wind or the pert inquiring "kechee? kechee?" of robin or wren disturbed the droning murmur with which Jack untiringly went through the lesson over and over again, little dreaming that he was securing for himself a valuable exercise in patience and selfdenial.

" I see it!" at last exclaimed Robert springing up with a shout of triumph "I never expected to see daylight through such a muddle, but I do. Now, let's be off and have a glorious play. But," he added, very earnestly, "never can pay you up in the world." "Never mind that," said Jack. "But," he added, "may be you can

some time." And his words came true years later. When the boys went to prepare for college under the mild teachings of the village pastor, a strong contrast to the rough schoolmaster, Latin and Greek came to Robert almost as a pastime. He reveled in the line of study now opening before him with all the delight which comes of finding something in the world of learning exactly to his

and Greek, although he can't very well form the cutting operation.—J. C. without arithmetic. So go your way, Beard, in Harper's Magazine, without arithmetic. So go your way, old fellow—heap up the learning and come out a grand scholar. I'm going to dive down into one of those grimy, noisy, whizzing, buzzing machineshops where I can figure till the end of study how to get money without honestly earning it.—Horace Greeley.

READING FOR THE YOUNG. my days. But we can help each other

In after years when Robert became the pastor of a large, struggling, work, ing church, Jack, a successful engineerwas his right hand in every enterprise for good. And the two often laughed as they recalled the days spent behind the old barn.

"I've never thought life had a difficulty to overcome which appeared so terrible as long division," Robert said. "But for your help in just the right time, Jack, I think I should have given up trying to get an education. Our old schoolmaster made me believe it was useless for me to try to learn anything, because I did not take to figures. Yes, Jack, if the Lord blesses me as an instrument of good, how much of it will be your work!"

Help each other, boys. Hold out strong, willing hands to the weak and stumbling, and with cheery heart and voice encourage them. Keep them side by side with you in the battle of life, and then rejoicingly mark how their successes will shed a light on all your pathway, which will shine more and more unto the perfect day. - N. Y. Observer.

DIVIDING WITH GRANDPA.

What a Little Girl Did for Her Bau-Headed Grandfather. Lulie was as bonny a little lassie as ever wore blue eyes and shiny curls and a white dress, with rulles and s

sash.

In the summer she went to see her grandfather. She had been there before, but it was a year ago, and she didn't remember anything about it, except that they had a squarty dog, which sat up and said: "Wough!" when he wanted something to eat. And a cat that scratched her when she patted it. And that the bedrooms smelled of dried rose leaves. And that grandfather always had nuts in his pockets, and a

watch that snapped very loud. For she was now only four years old, and most people find it hard, you know, to remember things that happened a

whole quarter of their lives ago! She was a little afraid of grandfather at first, but he was so kind and pleasant that she was soon sitting on his knee, playing with his long white beard. Then she began to look very hard at his head. She thought it looked very strange in-

"Oh; poor ganpa! What's ee matter wis ou's head? Where is all ou's hair gone?

"Why, Pussy," he said, laughing, "I have lived so long that my hair is all worn out."

Lulie felt very much concerned about it. She stood up on his lap, and peeped over his head to see how far his forehead went back. It went back very far indeed, and Lulie softly stroked the few white hairs on his temple with a feeling that something ought to be

Her own hair covered her head and hung down in long curls. It seemed to her that she had a great deal more than her share. "I'll div 'ou some o' mine, ganpa,"

she said very earnestly. "Will you? I'll take a curl now, then," he said, and he took out his penknife and cut off a little curl which he put in his pocket-book. "No, no," said Lutie; "I'll 'vide even

wis 'ou!" But mamma said, "Run away and play now, dear," and grandpa slipped some nuts in her pocket and set her But Lulie went very soberly up to her

mamma's room. Half an hour afterwards she came back with a face all smiles and dimples. "Here's ou's s'are, ganpa!" she

cried, running up to him. Her short dress was held up in both hands—full of bright hair! Everybody stared in dismay. What woeful havoc mamma's scissors

had played with the sunshiny curls! On one side they waved as before, but on the other they were unevenly snipped off to the very crown of her head. Mamma looked as if she hardly knew

whether to laugh or cry. But grandpa gathered the darling, hair and all, into his arms with such a hug as she had never felt before. Lulie's curls have grown long again,

but I think they might grow down to her feet before grandpa will ever forget how she cut half of them off to cover his dear old bald head .- Youth's Companion

## THE MOTMOT.

A Bird Which Constantly Seeks to Im-

The most striking example of abortive effort or at least bizarre form of decoration is found in the case of the motmot, a South American bird, which succeeds in paralleling some of the Then they bent themselves resolutely most absurd of humanity's decorative freaks, notably that one of some savage tribes which consists of filing the teeth to points.

The motmot is by nature endowed with more than an ordinary degree of beauty. The prevailing color of its plumage is green, the wings and tail being tinged with a beautiful shade of blue; a sable tuft, edged with blue, adorns its breast, and a blue-edged black triangle surrounds the eye and extends to the ear. In addition to this and to a long and graceful tail, it has upon its head a crest which it can erect at will.

But, as if dissatisfied with nature's attempt to beautify it, the motmot essays an improvement. It selects the two middle feathers of its tail, those two being usually the longest and most conspicuous, as the objects of its decorative design. About an inch from the tip of each feather it cuts away with its serrated bill about an inch of the web on each side of the shaft, thus giving each feather the appearance of a lawn tennis bat. Nor is this done in a mechanical or instinctive way, for sometimes a too anxious motmot will begin too soon and before its tail has reached its full growth, and will clip away on the wrong feathers, thus distiguring itself even in motmot estimation, in this respect being not unlike the young males of the human family who, rather than not shave at all, will sometimes use the razor on that much of the hair

to repay all his kindness.

"But I've got enough of languages now," said Jack after two or three around while sitting on its nest, and when Waterton explained the real reatenses and roots. "I'm worse at clas- son for the condition of the feathers he sics than ever you were at figures, and man can be a man without Latin captive birds have been seen to per-

-The darkest hour in the history of